WARNER MILLER AND DAVID B. HILL. WHAT THE TWO NOMINEES REPRESENT-MR.

MILLER'S DISTINGUISHED CAREER. he campaign of 1888, likely to be one of the emorable ever contested in this country, is gun. The National tickets have been made the nominations have been accepted, and the of acceptance of both party cambatas to seidency are now before the people, giving roter an opportunity to know the sentiments inciples of the parties as presented in their platforms and as approved and amplified candidates. Not only so, but in almost every where State and county officers are to be en this year the State and local conventions been held and the State and local candidates been nominated. Much has already been said nerits of the National campaign, of its principles nd its candidates. It is the purpose of this article

to dwell upon the State campaign in New-York, and especially on the character of the leading candidates. oth candidates are well known to the people of State; each has served his party and his constituents in important official positions. David B. Hill has been Mayor of his own city, member of the Legis-lature, Licutenant-Governor, and Governor of the State. He has a record, both personal and official, to be inspected and passed upon by the people when he asks a re-election at their hands. That he has given satisfaction to bis own party, or to an overwhelming majority of it, must be admitted when one reflects on the unanimity with which the Convention nominated him. That he has elements of strength and ingenuity of methods as a candidate cannot and sill not be denied; but that his strength is of the right rost kind, and that his methods are commendable, with be seriously called in question before the campaign is over.

MR. MILLER'S PRAISEWORDHER PROCEST.

MR. MILLER'S PRAISEWORTHY RECORD.

Warner Miller, on the other hand, both as a private citizen and public official, has nothing in his record which causes either bimself or his friends to fear the most thorough inspection and discussion. He began life as a farmer boy in the State of New-York nearly fifty years ago, and in this State he has lived his en- facturer of that city, talked yesterday in an inget an education; a laudable purpose, and to some de- certain industries and as a creator of trusts. cree, at least, an evidence of a pure and healthy mind. Pomeroy is a practical man and has studied the tariff His second marked characteristic seems to have been question from a business, as well as a theoretical, point of view. He said: to serve his country in the War of the Rebellion. His third seems to have been a love of enterprise and industry. On his return from the army, practically without capital, he embarked in a manufacturing enterprise which, through great difficulties, involving us personal labor as well as fortitude and courage, he has conducted to a great and honorable success

the manufacture of paper.

Besides the professional lives of what are called hemp grown almost entirely in foreign countries and refessional men, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teach-manufactured chiefly in Dundee, Scotland tures are the two great producing industries resperity of the people. Those employed in the ofessions, and as tradesmen and carriers, are noesities of civilization, but are consumers rather than reducers of public wealth. So long as agriculture of ther or both of these, or materially improves them, entitled to be considered among the most useful embers of society. That Warner Miller has devoted self to farming and manufacturing, and has made decided success of both, ought to commend him to the good will and go far toward securing him the by one of the largest carpet manufacturers in Amerort of all industrial classes in the State. It has often been complained by our working people-wageearners and farmers-that the offices of the country are monopolized by the professional and business classes. All such complainants will have an opporthe State of New York of their own class, and one and business interests being fully identified with theirs. and his own prosperity, to a large extent, depending

A LEADER IN POLITICAL LIFE.

While devoting himself with the utmost energy to While devoting himself with the utmost energy to his business as a farmer and manufacturer, a review of Mr. Miller's life shows that he never neglected his duties as a citizen, but always bore his full share of the public burdens, and was a leader, rather than a follower, in the promotion of public interests. His political life began with the humble position of chairman of his County Committee, the duties of which position he discharged so fully to the satisfaction of the people of his district that he was chosen to the people of his district that he was chosen to the manufacturers whom I have beared express themselves, this great country apparently spring up as numerous and as nimbly as grasshoppers in the tail grasso of the people of his district that he was chosen to His duties here were also so well discharged that : , led to his nomination and election to repredistrict in Congress, and he was re-elected at the end of his first term.

His election to the United States Senate is too re

eent an incident to require special comment. His service in the Senate is, however, entitled to the highest praise. Few men have ever entered that body so modestly and made a deeper and more favorable impression upon their associates in a single term. It is safe to say that Mr. Miller left the Senate of the United States enjoying the confidence and good-will of every fellow Senator upon the floor. Without making himself specially prominent or ob trusive, he was a recognized power in legislation, atnding to such matters as it became his duty t ough the interest of his constituents in the State of New York, with a punctuality that rarely failed of Some of the measures of which he was the especial champion were among the most important sed during his term of service, and a number of hi passed during his term of service, and a number of his speeches upon such bills are among the most thorough and conjuprehensive made in the United Stales Senate. This is notably true of a speech on the tariff in 1883 and his speech on the Oleomargarine bill. That Mr. Miller was beaten for re-election to the Senate was no reflection on his course there. It was simply the last contest growing out of the old factional strife in this State, which now, thanks to his generous acquiescence in the result, is dead forever. The support he has since given to Messrs. Morton, Hiscock and Depew, and his own unanimous nomination for Governor make this fact evident.

Not only in the Senate, but on the stump, Mr. Mille has shown ability as a reasoner and an orator of no

mean quality. His speeches last year were notable for their excellence. The campaign, being a prelude to the great contest now going on, involved the ques-tions of the tariff, taxation and labor, on all of which he showed a grasp that would do credit to almost an the land, while his criticisms upon the nocratic National Administration, though tempered and courteous, were as clear and forcible as can be This man is now before the people by the animous choice of a Republican Convention, and without a word of opposition from any quarter in his party. He is a Republican of Republicans. He repnts that party and the best and highest elements of it perfectly. He uses no ambiguity, and leaves no room to be misunderstood or honestly misconstrued of misrepresented on any question. He says boldly he would rather be beaten contesting for the right than be elected by any subterfuge, concealment or deceit. If this declaration be If this declaration be

and intelligent citizens desire to promote, and upon whom they can depend for good government, so far as his influence will extend, if elected to the position to which he aspires.

If ability, integrity and identification and sympathy with the industrial classes of the people, and with the mass of his fellow-citizens constitute a title to their regard and support, Mr. Miller will certainly be elected.

GOVERNOR HILL AN OPPOSITE TYPE.

Without saying anything against the professional or official life of Governor Hill, one may suggest that belongs to a profession which, in the nature of things, cannot give him that interest in and concern for the industrial and laboring classes that a man of Mr. Miller's business interests and experience must Mr. Miller's business interests and experience must necessarily have. Actual experience of the needs, wants and necessities of the laboring people, growing out of identification with them, is the only thing that be depended upon in a public r for the protection of their rights and intercets. This experience Mr. Miller has had from his birth, and still has, and will continue to have so as he continues to depend upon farming and as he was just as likely to vote for Mr. Cleveland as he was. Mr. Sage has always voted the straight Republican ticket, and says that he will vote that ticket his family. If he has grown well off or has ong as he continues to depend upon farming and en more than ordinarily successful in these emlinary degree of ability, judgment and energy with has prosecuted them. Wealth gained in an honorable calling, in the prosecution of enfor-prises the success of which is not only a personal, but a public and permanent, benefit, entitles the pos-sessor of it not to opprobrium, but to respect. Just here a few remarks upon Mr. Miller's con-

on don't want to disgust every lody with your offen-preath, care your catarrh upon which it depends. Sand rid is offered by the proprieters of Dr. Sarc's Catarrh dy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. It is y drugglate; 50 cents.

A CONTRAST IN CANDIDATES. nection with the introduction and development of wood pulp as an element in the manufacture of wood pulp as an element in the manufacture of paper, in a last be on at page. As a does not claim all the credit of it, but he certainly has been the leading man in taking the risks and hazards of this enterprise, and in bringing it to the most undoubted and acknowledged success—a success, which, while it has doubtless contributed to his own advantage, has certainly contributed many times as much to the advantage of others and of the general public. For that quality of paper, an article in such universal use, that cost twelve to fourteen cents a pound prior to the introduction of the wood pulp process can now be had at from four to five cents a pound.

THE BENEFITS OF THE WOOD PULP PROCESS. But it is not to the purchasers of the paper from the nanufacturers alone that this great advantage in the decline of price accrues. The cheapening of paper has materially lessened the cost of newspapers to publishers. and enabled publishers of books also to produce them half the former cost. These reductions, in many the advantage of them—an advantage which, so gradually and quickly brought about, has done more to promote general intelligence than perhaps any other

blades of grass grow where only one grew before that he is the greatest of human benefactors. Mr. Miller d his associates will probably never do that, but they have made it possible for two newspapers and two books to circulate where one circulated before, without additional cost to the purchaser. This is an achieve-

THE MILLS BILL A CREATOR OF TRUSTS. ITS EFFECT ON COTTON BAGGING AND BURLAPS POINTED OUT BY A PRACTICAL MANUFACT-

Theodore Pomeroy, of Utica, a well-known manulife. His first aspiration seems to have been to teresting way about the effect of the Mills bill upon

> trade as expressed in the Mills bill, there is an advance of about 20 per cent within a few weeks on buriaps, which is specified in that bill as 'oil-cloth foundation,' and under 60 inches in width is proposed to be admitted duty free. We manufacture fair cloth, so the question is of importance to us in a

industries of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, or trade, and carriers. Agriculture and manufactures are the two great factures are the two great facture of the world. Upon them, more than upon all others, depend the material welfare and of buriap now imported would be produced by our own people and the necessary flax, jute and hemp could also be raised at home. The Mills bill, I think, will close both these promising sources of progress and wealth. The defenders of the Mills factures maintain their present relations to bill, in order to make a favorable statement in its ther industries, the man who successfully conducts | behalf, have grossly misrepresented the positive cost facture of woollen carpets. From a recent report, we find it stated that the total cost of labor for the manufacturing of carpets in the United States is 7 82-100 cents per yard. This statement is refuted ica, who says that the actual cost is 12 21-100 cents per yard; whereas, in England the total cost is only

"Now, I think every fair, intelligent and reasonable man can see that the Northern manufacturer who has to pay the wages of the weaver must have more inthe will continue to be of their class, his business | a free-trade Southerner like Mills or Breckloridge, who represent no industrial communities, and whose know edge is that of books. The appeal of the Democratic party to those who work for wages is that the passage of the Mills bill would produce an increase of their wages. So far as I can see, its operation would result

as and Arkansas. My notion is that the Repub-party, which inaugurated the policy of protec-it to home industries, which policy, whon upheld by Lepublican party, has enabled the country to pay arge part of the cost of a great Southern Demo-tic rebellion, ought to have the right to revise the fif. In short, I hink tariff revision should be done the friends of the protective system." Are not the Democratic free-trade agitators en-voring to make the workingmen discontented?" sashed.

"Are not the Democratic free-trade agitators endeavoring to make the workingmen discontented?" was asked.

"Yes: one manifest desire of the Democratic party in this discussion is to excite jealousy and discontent among the laboring classes, and hostility against capital and employers. I know of no lind of general business that is not now paying as much, if not more, in wages to labor than the profiles of the business fairly warrant. Home competition is already so close in every branch of business that if it should be enhanced by foreign competition also, the whole structure of American industry would be in danger of receiving a ratal blow."

"What effect do you think the passage of the Mills

ceiving a fatal blow."

"What effect do you think the passage of the Mills bill would have upon the formation of trusts?"

"The passage of the Mills bill will prove a veritable mother of trusts. Even the threat of its passage has already produced a cotton-bagging trust, which has just been investigated by committees of Congress, and this investigation has proved that, but for the Mills bill, no such trust would have been thought of or effected."

ONLY THE REPUBLICANS ARE ACTIVE. The Middlesex Republican County Committee, which met at New-Erunswick, N. J., on Saturday, received encouraging reports from all parts of the county. The Republicans are gaining ground everywhere and now have a complete organization that reaches over made hardly a move toward beginning the campaign. Congressman Thomas B. Reed, will preach some good tariff doctrine at New-Frunswick, to-night and he will have a royal reception, clubs from other places teing present and assisting the Brunswick club in its parade. The latter club has now a membership approaching 500.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION A mass-meeting will be held to-morrow evening at Cooper Union to ratify the nomination of the Republican National and State tickets. Cornelius N. Bliss will preside, and addresses will be made by Warner Miller and Robert E. Frazer, of Detroit, as well as by other speakers of local celebrity. The demonstration will doubless be a great affair, and persons who desire seats will find it to their advantage to be at the hall carly. If the weather permits, one or more overflow meetings may be held.

TO HAVE A BARBECUE AT POUGHKEEPSIE. E. N. Howell, of Poughkeepsle, is getting up a big Harrison and Morton barbecus in the Fair Grounds there on September 26, when the Dutchess County Agricultural Society will be exhibiting various domestic products. Judge Robertson, General Husted, A. W. Tenney, James Wood, John B. Dutcher and Captain Obed Wheeler will make addresses. It is expected that Levi P. Morton will preside, and it is hoped that Channeey M. Depew and Senator Hawley will also be present and lend the charm of their oratory to the occasion. Ex-Governor Foraker has also been invited to speak. It will be a great day for Poughkeepsie. The ox will be carved at 2 o'clock, and a parade, preceding that interesting operation, will serve to create a sufficient appetite for it.

RUSSELL SAGE A STEADPAST REPUBLICAN. Not long ago The Tribune published a paragraph saying that Russel Sage intended to vote for Harrison and Morton. "The Telegram" yesterday asserted that Mr. Sage would vote for Cleveland, and quoted Mr. Sage as saying that he considered Mr. Cleveland the ablest man who has been to the White House since Lincoln's time." John E. McCann, Mr. Sage's private secretary, writes a note to The Tribune, saying that the statement in "The Telegram" is an entire When Mr. McCann showed him the paragraph in "The Telegram," he said that Mr. Blaine

SENATOR OUAY SEEKS A LITTLE REST. Senator Quay has found that the close application which he has been giving to the duties of his position as chair-man of the Republican National Committee has had a of the campaign, was expected yesterday, but had not arrived fast evening. THE OPENING GUN IN BROOKLYN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BIG MASS-MEETING TO HEAR WARNER MILLER TO-NIGHT.

The opening gun of what premises to be one of the most aggressive and vigorous campaigns ever undertaken in Brooklyn will be fired by the Republicans this evening in a mass-meeting in the Palace Rink, which will hold about 7,000 persons. In conjunction with it will be a great parade of uniformed clubs and other organizations, starting at a central point in the Eastern District, and marchingsthrough the great thoroughfares to the City Hall and back to the Rink, where, at the close of his address, ex-Senator Warner Miller, together with the leading Republicans of Brooklyn, will review the ranks.

At the Rink, Congressman white is expected, preside, and there will be fresh campaign music by a strong glee club, and the principal speech will be made by Mr. Miller. He will be followed by Colonel Cruger, his associate on the State ticket. Over 100 organizations, under command of Grand Marshal Jones, will take part in the parade, and if the weather is fitting a display surpassing anything of the kind ever seen in Brooklyn is expected.

POLITICAL OUTRAGES IN ARKANSAS. NEGROES DRIVEN FROM THE POLLING PLACES,

AND THE POLLING BOOKS STOLEN. St. Louis, Sept. 16 (Special).-The feeling over the election outrages grows rather than subsides. Arkansas is indeed thoroughly aroused. Many of her best men believed that the transition from "stuff-outs" to honest elections must be accomplished quietly by the gradual growth of a better sentiment. They were granual growth of a better the mistaken. Something was needed thoroughly to startle the popular conscience. That something was supplied last week by the outrages without parallel in the political history of the State. And now the revolu-tion is fairly under way. Every mail adds details to the story of the loutrages in Union County, on the southern border of the State. A letter just received by Secretary Cooper of the Republican State Central Committee says that when the candidates for county offices started around the county the Bourbons would hiss and insult the Reformers and Union Labor party men. After one week's campaigning the Union Laber party and Reformers withdrew from speaking in joint discussion. On Saturday, September 1, Norwood and Eagle spoke at El Dorado. Everything was remarkably quiet. But on Saturday night the marauding and whipping of colored men began. Wherever the Democrats thought that the whipping of some influential colored man would scare the rest of the neighborhood, they did it. Press Neal, a colored man living eight miles north of El Dorado, was severely whipped because he said he would vote as he pleased. Sandy Newton and Aaron Cobb, colored, of different townships, were

whipped. On Monday morning, before daylight, all roads leading to El Dorado were guarded by the militia. They drove all the celored men back and told them to go heme and not to come back to fown that day If they did, they would be killed. Some of them went by a by-way and were shot at. Some were visited at their homes and boaien with the guns. Some that were in El Dorado were forced to vote the Bourben ticket. Even some few white men

The Democratic Canvassing Board has counted in the Democrats in Pulaski County, where the poll books were stolen. The Democratic afternoon paper, "The Arkansas Democrat," says to-day:

books from the County Clerk's office. The Democratic party must bear the responsibility. To clear itself of this responsibility, the only way to do it is for the party to refuse to profit by the burgiary. If, as is generally believed, the stelen votes will elect the entire Republican ticket, they must be counted for that ticket if the Democracy of Pulaski County would escape all responsibility on account of the robbery. It is not a question of a few offices, but one that is far reaching and overrights of every citizen. The Democratic party is in power in Pulaski County, and it cannot profit by this There is but one way out of the trouble, and a spurn all advantages that technicalities might give, and count the votes as they were cast, regardless the ticket elected.

REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF. SENATOR HISCOCK'S VIEW OF WHAT CONSTI-TUTES A SOUND AND PATRIOTIC POLICY.

Washington, Sept. 16 (Special) .- Free-traders have expressed considerable solicitude about the Senate Tariff bill. They may perhaps gain some light on Senate on Friday. The Senator said that as a member of the sub-committee he represented a great man-ufacturing State, and he supposed he might say also the Republican party. He insisted that the party revision that would see to it that ample protection was continued and extended if necessary to every American industry that can be successfully prosecuted upon American soil. They had been working, be said, about forty working days on this general revision of the Tariff. such a revision had never been accomplished by any party in two, three, four, or five months. It was too vast a labor, and when revision was to be attempted in the direction of prowas when the revision was in the direction of freethe world. The Senator said that, speaking for him-self and for himself alone, he did not propose to join in the report of a bill as a political exigency. There was something above party exigencies-the good of the country, that must be first looked to. A bill revising the Tariff should not be presented to the Senate or the country without being well considered and perfectly prepared, and before the people interested have had abundant opportunity to submit their views and necessities. For himself, he was willing to stay until December in the preparation of a substitute, but he was entirely unwilling to be crowded into incautious speed, into a hasty consideration which might force upon the country an ill-considered

The Senator added: "Who are they here, in private consultation be themselves, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten gentle men in the interest of the industries of our country who will undertake, within forty days, or 100 days to present a scheme to the country which will prewho will undertake, within forty days, or 190 days, to present a scheme to the country which will preserve its industries according to the policy of the Republican party and make the required reductions?

"We will reduce the revenue, Mr. President, and insure protection. It is not a difficult task, but it must be a painstaking and somewhat tedious one. We agree with the gentlemen on the other side that the revenues should be reduced. More than that, the bill which will be reported to the Senate will, in my opinion, carry many millions of reduction more than is carried by the Mills bill, and it can be accomplished without disturbing the industries of the country. More than that, it will be accomplished furnary instances—I speak for myself only—by increasing the protection to the industries of the country that require it, increasing it when adequate and diversified capacity for national production equal to the national demand exists and foreign commerce seems to justify it."

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 16 (Special).—The Republican campaign was opened in Northern New-York last night by an immense demonstration at the Opera House. Many hundreds were turned away after packng the great structure in every part. Repul were present from all the surrounding towns, exhibiting an outhusiasm greater than has been seen at this stage of any campaign since 1868. Ex-Mayor William . Proctor, the lumber manufacturer, of this city, was L. Proctor, the lumber manufacturer, of this city, was president of the meeting. Colonel Clark E. Carr, of Hillnois, fresh from the victorious fields of Maine, made an able and effective presentation of the tariff issue, bringing it home to the farmers, the wool-growers, the lumbermen and the wage-carners of Lawrence County. The Morton Glee Club, of Malone, was present, and was called and recalled until it had sung eight songs. The meeting, by its great numbers, its unbounded enthusiasm and its confidence in Republican victory, demonstrated that Northern New-York will respond to Cleveland's free-trade message and the Mills bill as have the voters of Vermont and Maine.

The log cabin in front of the Colonel Henry M. Nevius Republican Club headquarters at Music Hall, Matawan, N. J., was maliciously blown up at midnight on Saturday. There is considerable talk over the affair and late yesterday afternoon it was thought that the rascals who did it had been discovered. If they can be caught they will be prosecuted.

UNEXPECTED VISITS TO GENERAL HARRISON. Indianapolis, Sept. 16 (Special).—General Harrison was to-day deprived of the quiet that usually prevails in his home on Sunday. Strangers who hap greater part of the afternoon, and with apologies for disturbing him upon a day that he has always religlously observed, asking the privilege of shaking hands with him. Many of the callers were Grand Army veserans, who continue to pass through the city from Columbus to their Western homes. A large mumber of the callers were business men and commercial General Harrison drove to the new Division Hotel for General Lucius Fairchild, whom he took home with him to dinner. Among General Harrison's callers was W. H. Nye, of Texas, who brings the information that Cogressman Mills may be defeated in his candi-dacy for re-election. The opposition to him is strong and enough protection Democrats have united with the

heparacan. An Aye thinks, to secure the deleat of the tariff reformer. APPOINTED IN SPITE OF HIS RECORD. THE MASTER OF THE NEW-ORLEANS RING PUT

IN OFFICE BY CLEVELAND.

New-Orleans, Sept. 16 (Special).-The appointment by the President of John Fitzpairick to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana has caused such indignation in this city that it may cost Mr. Cleveland several thousand votes. Fitzpatrick was the head of the corrupt Democratic ring which for a dozen years controlled the affairs of New-Orleans and which the best element, assisted by Republican votes, turned out of office in April. When the reform government took charge of the city offices, the new officers began an investigation of the affairs of the departments which the ring officials had filled. A short ime ago a committee of the City Council reported that while Fitzpatrick was Commissioner of Public Works between two and three hundred deadheads had been carried on the pay rolls and the money of the city squandered in paying political workers and strikers. The matter is said to be pending before the Grand Jury. These facts and others in the career of Fitzpatrick were seed to Washington, and there is reason to believe were presented to the President, and yet he appointed Fitzpatrick. "The Times-Democration the blame of the appointment upon the Democratic Congressmen from this State. Marked copies of the paper containing a severe attack on the Serators and Congressmen from Louisians were mailed to-day to every senator. Every effort will be made to defeat Fitzpatrick's confirmation, and these efforts will be aliv seconded by the Republicans. Dispatches were sent to Senator Chandler to-day, urging him to use his influence to prevent the confirmation and also to insist that the Department of Justice shall make a thorough examination of the books of the Marshal's office. the city squandered in paying political workers and

GREENBACKERS FOR HARRISON AND MORTON Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 16 (Special).-Republicans are happy over the fact that the National Greenback Club at a meeting held last evening adopted resolutions indorsing Harrison and Morton and the monetary plank in the Republican platform. The club consists Henry L. Fish, ex-Canal Superintendent; John Fahy, Henry L. Fish, ex-Canal Superintendent; John Fany, one of the chief dry-goods merchants of Rochester, and other prominent citizens. It influences nearly 1,000 Greenback voters here, who will, it is thought, vote the Republican fielet. At a meeting this evening the Commercial Travellers' Harrison and Morton Club adopted resolutions explaining why commercial travellers should vote for the Republican candidates.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 16 (Special).—The long-talked-or National Prohibition camp meeting began yesterday, the attendance being fair considering the threatening state of the weather. The chief features of to-day's programme were addresses by ex-Governor St. John and his vife, Helen M. Gougar and Dr. Boole, of New-York. The meetings are to confinue for nine days. nine days.

TWENTY THOUSAND NEW VOTERS. Philadelphia, Sept. 16 (Special).-The assessment of voters in the city shows a total of 252,394, an increase of 20,183.

Chicago, Sept. 16 (Special).-A local paper has the following: "A thousand dollars that Cleveland is the next President of the United States,' said Captain Andrews, of San Francisco, at the Palmer House last night. 'I'll take that bet, and here's my \$1,000 that Harrison's the man,' answered William Well, of New-York, another guest of the house. The \$2,000 was put in the safe."

UNION LEAGUE'S CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE At a meeting of the Union League Club on Sep tember 13 members were appointed to act on the Campaign Committee until after election. The committee will meet for organization at the club-house Fifth-ave. and Thirty-ninth-st., on Wednesday at

Fifth-ave, and Thirty-sinith-st., on wednesday at 4:30 p. m. Among those appointed were: John P. Plummer, Taomas C. Acton, Edward H. Ammidown, Daniel P. Appicton, Herman O. Armour, William W. Astor, Edgar S. Auchineloss, Francis M. Bacon, Birliseye Blakeman, Cornelius N. Bliss, George Racon, Birlaeye Rakeman, Cornellas N. Bilss, Cologo Bilss, Colonei George Bilss, Jabez A. Bostwick, Cophas Brainerd, Benjamin Brewster, Hugh N. Camp, Le Grand B. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Clews, Charles H. T. Collis, Washington E. Connor, Marvelle W. Cooper, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, George N. Curtis, Julien T. Davies, Chauncey M. Depew, David Dows, Jr., Sigourney W. Fay, Renry M. Flagler, Charles B. Fosdick, Robert M. Gellaway, Robert Ray Hamilton, Granville P. Hawes, Elizur B. Hinsdale, Walter Howe, Henry E. Howland, Collis P. Huntington, Brayton Ives, Augustus D. Julillard, Augustus Kountze, Charles G. Landon, Woedbury Langdon, Albon P. Man, Joel W. Mason, Edwin A. McAlpin, Robert H. McCurdy, David Milliken, ir., Seth M. Milliken, D. O. Mills, Edward Mitchell, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Otls, Elisha A. Packer, William H. Payne, Charles A. Peabody, Ir., Edward H. Perkins, to Dudge Pholos, William Walter Phains, Horace Porter Robert M. Gellaway, Robert Ray ir., Dudley Phelps, William Walter Pasips, Horace Porter, Frederic A. Potts, Whitelaw Reid, John D. Rockefeller, was committed to a revision of the Tariff, but to a man, Elliott F. Shenard, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, Santvoord, Salem II. Wales, William H. Webb, Albert E. Whyland, Locke W. Winchester, Edward F. Winslow, Charles Watrous,

Returns of a canvass in progress, by order of the Republican League, in Democratic towns and cities regarded as stronghoids of that party, outside of New-York City and Long Island, show the interesting fact that in 100 Republican ciubs with a membership of 6,300 there are 1,500 voters who have heretofore veted the Democratic Vicket, but who will the

ing Republican of Clinton County stating that Jame Rogers, a prominent Democrat of Ausable and a large from Rogers, a prominent Democrat of Ausains and a large time manufacturer there, has declared for Harrison and Morton, and has swing out a handsome banner in front of his house bearing the names and thenesses of the Republican candidates. Mr. Rogers belongs to a family of Democrats who have been distinguished sor their political activity in past compagns. His lather formerly represented the Clinton District as a Democratic member in Congress. Mr. Rogers employs several hundred workmen.

CLUR MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK. The following Republican club meetings of special

interest will be held this week:

Monday-Hungarian Club, Xth Assembly District, No. 10 Avenue B. Spenkers: Charles R. Lexov, Abraham Gruber, Henry L. Landon and Cephas Brainerd, Jr. Re-Ashley, James L. Wandling, Henry Meliville and Willm Fanning, jr. Republican League, Vith Assembly istrict, No. 449 Grand-st. Speakers: J. M. Wall, John R. Trisidder, Dr. Daniel Lewis and A. L. Greene

Leonard Brown, Henry Mellville and P. Hampton White. Trird Ward Republican Association, Long Island City, Speakers: Colonel John H. Pierce, Henry Clinton Backus and Cephas Brainerd, jr. Union Republican Club, Nincty-minth-st., near Tenth-ave. Speakers: James W. Hawes, Job B. Hedges, W. A. Greason and William Freenan. Young Men's Independent Republican Club, No. 207
East Twenty-seventh-st. Speakers: William M. K.
Olcott, John O. Mott, A. A. Hayes and E. D. Hawkins. Jackson Club (colored), Twenty-seventh-st., between Sixth and Seventh aves. Speakers: James P. Foster, D. L.

Spaulding and Henry Gleason.

Wednesday—Tippecanoe Club, Livingston Manor, Speakers: P. K. Moreland and James P. Foster. Harrison. nd Morton Club, No. 1,500 First-ave. Speakers; John O. Mott, W. M. K. Olcott, Charles A. Hess and A. B.

stay-Republican Club, Long Island City, Smith sonian Hali, Third-st. and Vernon-ave. Speakers: Charles F. Homer, Frederick G. Gedney, Charles H. Applegate and Charles G. Cronin. Harrison and Morton Club, Roundhouse, Fourth-ave, and Thirty-third-st. Speakers; ward T. Bartlett, John F. Plummer and Julius Schwartz. North Side Republican Club, No. 2,661 Third-ave. Speakers: James S. Lehmaier, Thomas F. Wentworth, Charles N. Tainter and T. Astley Atkins. Independent Republican Campaigu Club, XIIth Assembly District, No. 120 Colum blast. Speakers: Abraham Gruber, Henry L. Landon, D. Morgan Hildreth and A. E. Pressinger. Dry-Goods Humphrey and Charles H. Applegate.

Friday-Manhattan Unconditional Republican Club, No. 2,000 Third-ave. Speakers: Lucius C. Ashiey, T. Astiey Atkins, Walter Logan, Francis P. Laimbeer and Henry L. Landon. The Republican Club of Pine Bush, Orange County. (Meeting being designed particularly in the interest of Irish-American voters). Speaker: Henry O'Connor, of Iowa.

THE WEATHER CROP BULLETIN. Washington, Sept. 16.—The following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, September 15, 1888, issued by the Signal Office, War Depart-

Temperature—The week has been slightly cooler than usual in most districts east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Southern States and along the Atlantic Coast the daily temperature has differed less than one degree from the normal.

Rainfail—The rainfail has been largely in excess in the States on the Atlantic Coast, and a continuation of these heavy rains is reported this morning in the east portion of the cotton region, where the rainfail for the week averages from three to five inches. The recent rains will cause dangerous floods in the rivers of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

General Remarks—Reports from the corn belt, including Indiana, Illinois, lowa, Missouri and Nebraska, indicate that the weather has been especially favorable, and that the corn crop, which is large, is generally secure and past injury from frost. Over the west portion of the ectton region the favorable weather has greatly improved all growing crops, and cotton picking is in progress. In North and South Carolina

an growing crops have been seriously injured by heavy rains and dangerous floods. The weather during the week has been especially favorable for tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee. The weather in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States was generally unfavorable for the ripening of crops, and larm work was retarded.

A POLITICAL LULL IN NEW-JERSEY.

BOTH PARTIES PREPARING FOR THE FINAL

STRUGGLE-THE STATE FAIR AT WAVERLY. Trenton, N. J., Sept. 16.-The political affairs of Trenton, N. J., Sept. 16.—The political status of the week in New-Jersey have not been of much importance, and both sides appear to be taking a breathing spell before beginning the final struggle. The State conventions to nominate electors, which will be held in ten days, will be followed by the Newark charter election. Meanwhile, several Con-Newark charter election. Moanwhile, several Congressional and Senatorial conventions will be held. The Newark charter election will show to what extent the German vote has been alienated by the temperance legislation. No general ticket will be in the field, excepting candidates for the Tax and Water Commissions, filled without contest. The nomination of Assemblyman Eugene Emley for Senator in Passaic County has caused some trouble, which, however, Mr. Emley's friends say, will soon pass over. Dur-ing the week ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, has made three effective speeches at various points in the State.

The Probibitionists claim that they will poll a heavy vote. They have had as high as 20,000, but one of their leaders now claims only 15,000. Republicans think the vote will not amount to half of this figure.

A raid of the Erighton Beach racecourse managers is threatened. It is said that they have secured a lease of the State Fair Grounds at Waverly, near Newark, for October, and will run horses there. It is a half-mile track, and lies in the county beyond city police jurisdiction. There will be a loud protest against the scheme, and legal action will be taken if possible. The New-Jersey law is defective, and permits such wretched exhibitions as those at Guttenberg and Clifton. Should the Brighton Beach raid take place it will lead to a change in the law, and this would arouse some apprehensions for the Monmouth Park course, lest the agitation be carried too far. The Monmouth Fark management is personally popular, and is liberally supported by Jerseymen.

Some additional arrests for violations of the Sun-

Some additional arrests for violations of the Sunday law under the new act have been made, at the instigation of the "law and order associations," and others are threatened.

Woodcock shooting has begun in northern New-Jersey, though where is little of it done, owing to the scarcity of the birds. The regular shooting season begins on November 1. Fishing has been generally suspended, owing to the high water from recent rains. The Stare Fair at Waverly this week will witness a large gathering of politicians, especially on Wednesday and Thursday. The exhibition will be superior to that of former years, and, if it does not rain on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, something phenomenal in the way of crowds may be auticipated. An active contest is going on in the Hd Congressional District for the Republican nomination. Representative Buchanan desires a third term, and ex-Congressman Pugh is the leading candidate against him.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Mr. William Winter wrote in The Sunday Tribune on Bath, ancient and modern; Mr. Gosse's Life of William Congreve" was reviewed; an occasional correspondent commented on the Birmingham Musical Festival; E. C.'s Paris letter treated of the German Emperor's headstrong disposition and of the Duke of Aosta's marriage with his niece; a letter from Gastein, Austria, described life in that quiet watering-place; other features were Washington Gossip, The Dike, Glances Here and There, Beyond the Big Bridge, In the Church Porch, New-York Life, Baseball, Yachting, Military Notes, and all the news of the day, the leading topics of which were as follows:

Foreign.-Unionists and Gladstonians are prepar-Foreign.—Unionists and Gladstonians are preparing for the autumn campaign on the stump.

The death of Mr. Staniey is regarded as certain, but plans are being matured by the Emin Bey Relief Committee of London to send out another expedition.

There is no clew to the White-chapel murders, and the Chief of Detectives is being sharply criticized.

The steamer Normal

sonville, Fla.

City and Suburban.—The overdue steamer City of New-York arrived all right, having been delayed by broken pumps. —— Nathaniel McKay, in a circular letter to the workingmen of this in a circular letter to the workingmen of this country, set forth a graphic picture of the destitute condition, as observed by him, of wage-earners in free-trade England. —— Post Office clerks declare that they are overworked. —— Winners at Sheepshead Bay were: Lafitte, Lelex, Eric, Firenzi and Rupert. —— The eleventh annual games of the Manhattan Athletic Club were held. —— Stocks active, generally leaver clerking quiet and steady.

Copies may still be had at the office, or by mail. Sixteen pages. Price, 4 cents.

MRS LESLIE " KNOCKS OUT" MISS LEARY. TWO BUFFALO WOMEN INDULGE IN A LIVELY

PRIZE FIGHT WITH GLOVES.

Buffalo, Sept. 16 (Special) .- A prize fight betwee women came off on Navy Island at 8 o'clock this norning, and was witnessed by fifty people. The ontestants were Mrs. Hattle Leslie, age twenty, weight, 168 pounds, and Miss Alice Leary, age twentyfive, weight, 148. Both were skilful with their fists, having been in training for some time. wore tights, and fought with driving gloves through seven rounds. Neither had had any supper or akfast, but they went at it pluckily. Mrs. Leslie had decidedly the best of it all through, but Miss Leary gave her four ugly punches and drew first Mrs. Leslie took pity on her in the sixth round, and did not strike a hard blow. This angered her rainer, George LaBlanche, the pugilist, and he said he would quit if she did not try to knock Miss Leary out. Leslie needed no further urging and went in with a rush, striking Leary full in the face with her right, and giving her three on the sides to keep her awake. This made Lakilanche happy, and he yelled like a fiend. Leske followed with serious pegs and kept it up until time was called. Leary had enough, and at 8:38 she held out her hands for the gloves to be pulled off.

"I could have knocked her out in the third round." said Leslie while dressing with her husband's assistance," but I wanted to keep up the excitement. She only hit me four times, but they counted, three were in the mouth and one between the eves."

"I quit," said Leary, "and she will tell you so privately. She knows I wanted her to win so that she might make money by it, poor thing! She knows she can't knock me out. I only hit her four times, for I could not bear to do ft. She will tell you I was not licked." her right, and giving her three on the sides to keep Fifteen minutes later both their toilets were made. Leslie has two black eyes and Leary one, both their faces and hands are badly swollen. The party arrived in the city at 12:30.

ANNOYED BY INSULTING LETTERS,

Miss Ida Peacock, who lives with her widowed mother at No. 319 First-at., Jersey City, has been greatly annoyed recently by receiving anonymous letters assailing her character. Miss Peaceck, who is an estimable young woman, is deeply distressed and annoyed, as well as mystified as to who her persecutor can be. At first she paid no attention to the letters, but when she continued to re-ceive them at frequent intervals, she consulted Mrs. Halopal Church, which Miss Peacock attends. Other friends copal Church, which Miss Peaceck attends. Other friends were afterward taken into her confidence and a determined effort will be made to discover and punish her tormentor. The first letter was given to her by a boy who thruss it into her hand while she was walking along the atreet and then ran away. The subsequent letters were sent to her house. Mrs. Peaceck suspects a weman who secured board at her house about six months ago, but finally had to be turned out on account of her drinking haibts. When she went away she threatened revenge.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Sefore Van Brunt, P. J.— Third Menday metion calendar. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART L.—Before Ingra late, J.—No day calendar. aus, J.-Noday calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT-Before Runsom, S.-Will of C. V.
togan, 10 a. m.; will of C. Keliy, 12 m.; will of T. Lessaur,
p. m. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerkrousies of the wills of Isaaca Myera, Otto Seegman, C. W.
Iamilton, C. Heppenheimer, 10 a. m.; J. McMullen, M.
hienn, 10:30 a. m.; J. Wurross, J. Hay, 11 a.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Truax, J.
Noday calendar. No day eslendar. COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Daly, J.-No day COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until Septem-

myth and Assistant District Attorney Jeroma -- Nos. 1 to 34 Inclusive.

COURT OF ORNERAL SESSIONS-PART IL.-Before Martina,
J., and Assistant District Attorney Bedford-Nos. 1 to 50 COURT OF GENERAL MESSIONS -PART II .- Refore Gilder, sleeve, J., and Assistant District Autoriory Forster. -Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARRETS.

PEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. There was no decided feature to the grain speculations on Saturday, outside of their duiness and upward tendency. Cash wheat was 1-421-2 cent higher, but quiy 16,000

61 05 3-8. Corn-September, 53 1-2; October, 52 7-8; November, 52 3-4; December, 50 3-4; January, 48 1-2; March, 47 2-4

cents. Oats-September and October, 80 1-8; November, 80 8-4;

December, 31 1-2 cents. Lard-October, \$10 19; November, \$9 44; December,

Lard-October, \$10 19; November, \$9 44; December, \$8 69; January, \$8 40; May, \$8 69.

The receipts of flour and grain reported on Saturday as New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston were as follows: Wheat, \$51,755 bushels; corn, 87,875 bushels; oats, 75,184 bushels; total grain, 514,614 bushels; flour, 45,433 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 178,729 bushels; corn, 304,005 bushels; cats, 253,924 bushels; total grain, 738,713 bushels; cats, 25,904 burshels; cats, 25,904 burshels; cats, 25,904 burshels; total grain, 25,904 bushels; total grain, 25,904 burshels; cats, 25,904 bushels; total grain, 25,904 burshels; cats, 25,904 burshels; total grain, 25,90

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

els; flour, 25,290 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 16 (Special).—The firmness on the curs on Friday and a better tone to foreign advices were the motives that impelled the shorts to cover their sales yesterday. Having done this, many of them concluded to try a turn on the long side. This made a strong market all day. The situation is such that the market is not liable to as great manipulation as heretofore. It advances easily on good buying, because the bears are afraid to sell short, and it declines sharply on realizations because there is too small a short interest to absorb the offerings readily. The market shows a good deal of strength, and is likely to sell higher before a reaction sets in. The market closed strong at the top for the day. Nothing has occurred in the oats or corn market worthy of mention. There has been a moderate trade worthy of mention. There has been a moderate trade within narrow limits. In provisions there has been an active trade, and a strong market, especially in lard, active trade, and a strong market, especially in lard, active trade, and a strong market, especially in lard, which has advanced 30 cents, and is liable to go higher. December wheat sold at 92 3-4, and closed at 92 5-8 cents

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

There was some disappointment last week over the monthly statement of the National Transit Company, monthly statement of the National Transit Company, whose certificates are the only ones of "good delivery" at the Exchanges, because it reflected an issue in August of 127,090 barrels in new certificates, in spite of a large reduction in the merchantable oil held by the company. Yet the amount of cill represented by the whole volume of certificates on August 31 was only 16,855,307 barrels, or but two-thirds of a year's consumption. The statement of all the pipe-lines holding oil showed the net merchantable stock to be 22,838,886 barrels, or less than a year's requirements from consumers. The decrease from July was 870,038 barrels, an amount that, in old days, would have seemed prodigious, but which looks moderate after the heavy reductions last winter when the shutwou t have seemed prodigious, but which looks moderate after the heavy reductions last whiter when the shutdown movement got under way. The enormous reduction in stocks on hand since last year has added an element of decided strength to the petroleum position, but the expiration of the drilling contract of the associated producers on September S, on the other hand, has not unnaturally raised the question as to whether the freeing of the drill may not uncover new production which will check the downward tendency of the supply and hence interrupt a rapid depletion of the visible stocks. Any slackening of the rate at which the goods above ground are being diminished would, without other offsetting conditions, bring into prominence again the large stores of Ohio oil and the problem of their treatment for refining purposes, which the bears seem to be able to solve more easily than the leading refining interests say they can. Any heavy furcheck the downward tendency of the supply and hence incheck in France and the Chief of Detectives is being sharply criticised. — The steamer Nepaul, which stranded on the French coast, is affoat. — Prince Johann Adolf of Schwarzenberg is dead. — A conflict occurred between strikers in France and the military. — The grain harvest in France is officially estimated at 100,000 hestolitres.

Domestic.—General Harrison received visitors all day, including several hundred Grand Army men and 300 members of an Irish protection club of Chicago. — The Republicans held an enthusiastic ratification meeting at Haddonfield. — The Window Glass Workers' Assembly decided to send out speakers to support Protection in the Presidential campaign. — More than a score of men came near losing their lives by suffocation in Hoosac Tunnel. — A heavy rainstorm occurred in California. — Eight cases and one death from yellow fever were reported from Hendersonville, N. C.; ninety-three new cases in the morning at Jacksonville, Fla. premium is not absolutely permanent, and cannot, in the absence of new features, be relied upon by producers to warrant beavy expenditures in deep-well drilling under doubtful conditions. As a matter of fact, outside of theory. doubtful conditions. As a matter of fact, outside of theory, the pipe-line statistics this month are favorable to the holder of goods. The runs have averaged for about two weeks 37,090 barrels a day, against 44,455 barrels in August. The daily average of the deliveries has been 73,741 barrels, against 71,892 barrels last month. The daily average excess of deliveries has been 35,781 barrels, indicating a curtailment of stocks in September of about 1,000,000 barrels, as compared with a daily average excess of 27,437 barrels in August, or a reduction for that month in stocks of nearly 900,000 barrels. The official pipe-line figures from September I to 13 (charters to the 14th) were as appended:

in stocks of nearly 900,000 barrels. The official pipe-line figures from September I to 13 (charters to the 14th) were as appended:

Runs. Deliverles. Delvs. Charters.

Total barrels. 493,480 988,634 405,154 678,934 Av. per day. 37,960 73,741 35,781 48,495

The daily average of the charters (48,495 barrels) compares with an average of 39,410 barrels last month. That present movements of the export business, however, are curtailed by the high ocean freights and the scarcity of vessels, and the quotations for retined, which were advanced a week ago on the rise in crude, were hast week lowered on the succeeding depression. A more plantiful supply of carrying facilities may be expected later, and the features of foreign markets are not of a character to justify a prolonged postponement of active purchases.

The certificate speculation last week suffered a liquidation that, lowered prices 6 cents from the highest point of the previous week. The volume of trading reached about the same limits. There was a hesitation in the market in the opening dealings, caused by the announcement of the increase in National Transit certificates when a reduction had been looked for in connection with the failing of in net stocks. The usually bearish element also was encouraged to renew hostile operations by distrust of the rapidity of the rally from 91.7-8 cents to 96.8-4 cents near the end of the previous week. Its first assault met a condition of the market in which the short interest had been langely eliminated by the vigorous lump of over 4 cents, and the first indications of reaction brought out speculative holdings that were (by previous programme in the minds of the buyers) to be sold from 98 cents up to 81. The scarcity of certificates and the strength of the commercial position of oil, however, othered decided resistance to the effects at depression, and it was not speculative holdings that were (by previous programme in the minds of the buyers) to be sold from 98 cents up to 81. The rearest of prices and the fact is worthy

Total barrels . . 12,881,000 11,214,000 11,8:7,000 The refined petroleum market still feets the need of ressel room, and in sympathy with the reaction in crude quotations were reduced 1.8 cents op 72.4 cents per gallon, Abel test, at New-York, Philadelphia and Baitimors.

OR. CITT, Penn., Sept. 15.—National Princip Certificates opened at 91%; highest, 924; lowest, 90%; closed, 91. Sales, 922,000 barrels; clearances, 3,270,000 barrels; charters, — barrels; shipments, 80,330 barrels; runs, 38,826 barrels.

barrels.

Pirisauro, Penn. Sept. 15.—Petroleum dull and heavy:
National Transit certificates opened at 91%; closed at 91% inject, 92%; lowest, 90%.

Bradform, Penn. Sept. 15.—National Transit Certificates opened at 93%; closed at 91%; highest, 92%; lowest, 90%; clearances, 1,804,000 bbls.

Titusville, Penn., Sept. 15 - National Transit Certificates

Sick Headache

May arise from stomach troubles, billousness, or dyspepsia, and many persons are subject to periodic headaches, for which they can see the no direct or definite cause. But the headache is a sure indication that there is something wrong somewhere, and whatever the cause, Hood's Sarsaparilla is a reliable remedy for headache, and for all troubles which seem to require a corrective and regulator. It cured dyspepsia, billicusness, malaria, tones the stomach, creates an appetite and gives strength to the nerves.

"I have been troubled for a number of years with a sick headache, accompanied by vomiting spells. My system was all out of order, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, which caused a terrible cough, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has accomplished so much that I am certain of a speedy restoration of perfect health. The headache has left me entirely, and my system has come to a regular working order." Mrs. J. EMMER MANN, 609 13th-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all drugglets. 61; air for 65. Propared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheonries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar